

year, but unfortunately the evidence is not certain enough to establish a record. A lady and gentleman noticed a pair of small birds which had a nest in a hole in an apple tree rather late in the season. They did not think they were Chickadees, and no House Wrens were seen in the village this summer. The matter did not come to the writer's knowledge until after the young had flown. Residents of Kingston say that the Carolina Wren has been seen in the village before, but not for several years. The writer is certain from personal observation that it could not have been there in 1907.—LEON J. COLE, *New Haven, Conn.*

The Carolina Wren (*Thyothorus ludovicianus*) at Falmouth, Maine.—On October 3, 1908, a male Carolina Wren was taken at Underwood Springs, Falmouth, Maine, by Mr. Arthur H. Norton, and is preserved in the collection of the Portland Society of Natural History. It had been seen in the vicinity for some weeks previous to its capture, first attracting my attention on August 18, 1908, near the shore at Tawn landing, about an eighth of a mile from Underwood Springs. It was then associated with Robins, Chipping and Song Sparrows. It gave one form of its song, and its alarm note several times. It disappeared in a few moments, but returned to the same locality for two succeeding mornings, at about the same hour of the day.

It was not seen or heard again until about the middle of September, when its song was heard several times, but the bird was not seen. On September 22 it was seen in the same locality of its first appearance, and that day gave several variations of its song, and was very active and alert. From that time it was watched with great interest each day until the day it was taken.

During this period it was constantly in company with large numbers of Robins, Cedar-birds, Chipping, Song and White-throated Sparrows, Warblers, Vireos, Kinglets, Chickadees, Thrushes, Nuthatches, Brown Creepers, Purple Finches, Juncos, and Downy Woodpeckers: it seemed never to leave their proximity, though keeping near the shore, in shrubs and tangles about the vacant cottages.

It evidently remained within the small range of Tawn landing and Underwood Springs, a range of about an eighth of a mile in length and of small width, as it could be found at any time in some part of this section, with the same band of migrants.—MRS. ERNEST BREWER, *Woodfords, Maine.*

Capture of the Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) on Long Island, N. Y.—On Sept. 12, 1908, I secured an immature female of this species, at Freeport. The bird associated with a few Long-billed Marsh Wrens in the reeds bordering a small pool of water, where the salt marshes join the mainland.—J. A. WEBER, *Palisades Park, N. J.*

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila carulea*) in Washington County, N. Y.—On Aug. 12, 1908, I collected an adult female of this species, in a

swampy tract of woodland, among the hills of Middle Granville, N. Y. I was unable to determine whether the bird had bred in this locality, because the southern migration was well under way at the time.—J. A. WEBER, *Palisades Park, N. J.*

The Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) in Quebec.—A pair of Bluebirds, uttering their usual call notes, flew over me within a few yards at Tadousac on July 4, 1908. The species is so rare on the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence that this occurrence seems worthy of note, for I know of no other record save that of a pair found nesting by Mr. Comeau in July, 1880, at Godbout (Merriam, B. N. O. C., VII, 1882, p. 234).

The birds I saw were traveling westward and were very possibly far from their nesting ground, as no trace of them was found later in the summer, but the cool breezes of the maritime portion of eastern Canada are not to the liking of this species, which reaches its northern limit not far from the southern boundary line.

Bluebirds occur, sparingly I imagine, about the city of Quebec, although Mr. C. E. Dionne in 'Les Oiseaux de la Province de Quebec,' 1906, states that they are there "assez commun." The summer climate of the city and its environs is, however, much warmer than even fifty miles further down the river where the influence of the cold waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence begins to be felt.

As I had spent parts of eighteen summers at Tadousac, the pair of Bluebirds was a great surprise, and I am glad they were not of a species about the identification of which there would be the slightest doubt.—J. DWIGHT, JR., *New York City.*

Two Michigan Records.—*Ardea cærulea*. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—A short time ago I had the pleasure of examining a mounted specimen of this bird, taken May 2, 1882, in the immediate vicinity of Detroit. It is a full plumaged bird in the normal dark phase and was shot by Mr. Wm. S. Smith of 140 Grand River Ave., in whose possession it now is. Accompanying it is a full description written by the taxidermist who mounted it, including colors of fleshy parts while fresh, date, etc. This appears to be the only known Michigan killed specimen now extant, and as such is of some importance.

***Buteo swainsoni*. SWAINSON'S HAWK.**—About the middle of October a bird of this species appeared in the taxidermist shop of Mr. Arthur Borek of this city. Inquiries elicited the information that it had been killed near Hessel, 18 miles from Mackinaw, Mich., by Mr. Clarence Law. As it was already mounted when first seen the sex could not be ascertained. In plumage it closely approaches the dark phase, the underparts being part-colored with blotches of fuscous and ochre in about equal proportions, and the back, wing-coverts and head feathers heavily bordered with ochre. I am informed by Prof. W. B. Barrows that this is the second actual specimen for the State. I succeeded in obtaining the bird for my collection, numbering it 1117.—P. A. TAVERNER, *Highland Park, Mich.*